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#### The Man on the Job.

The election of a President in 1912 thrills some eager bosoms. More than one head awaits submissively or invitingly the lightning. "Political control" is to be "restored to the people," if they will only be good enough to vote for BLANK, the only man who "trusts" the people; he naturally expects a similar credit from them. There are candidates sedentary and candidates itinerant. And there is a shrinking altruist in Fourth avenue who actually believes that he is President. As for the thunder mouths that give valuable advice and directions about the conduct of the nation, considering how everybody who wants an office dotes on the people, it does seem queer that the people need so much instruction.

-Meanwhile the President of the United States continues to give it an able and a dignified administration. He is frank, open, honest and brave. He has shown that he cannot be bulldozed by the threat or the hope of votes. He does things instead of bellowing about them. He appeals to and relies directly upon the common and sober sense of the American people.

More and more and better and better he is understood by the people, the actual American people, a very different entity from that mythical, neurotic monster, fed on flubdub and passionate for humbug, to which the especial worshippers of the dear people for its votes yell their homilies. True and equal to his duties, modest, moderate, judicious, a hater of hypocrisy, faithful to the Constitution, he pursues his difficult way. The chatter of candidates and the howl of ten-cent energumens cannot drown the multitude of quiet voices of quiet folk, who watch public affairs, who "size up" public men slowly but inexorably. Those quiet Noices are saying: "TAFT is making a good enough President for me."

## Mr. Lorimer's Change of Mind.

committee of eight which will preferred the request was as follows:

was nothing for me to deny as a witness. It is my earnest desire to be permitted to testify before your committee so that I can refute any charges that may be made or any suspicions that any one may have as to the validity of my election.

It is rather remarkable, in view of his Senator LORIMER has become so solicitous to refute by his personal testimony "any charges that may be made" in the course of the second investigation and to dissipate mere suspicion that there is a cloud upon his title. Yet it is true that at the first inquiry nothing was charged against him personally. The sub-committee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which found by a vote of ten to one (FRAZIER of Tennessee) that "the title of Mr. LORI-MER to a seat in the Senate has not been shown to be invalid by the use or employment of corrupt methods or practices." made much in its report of the fact that those conducting the case against Mr. LORIMER admitted their inability to connect him with any act of bribery, and it was also pointed out that their counsel had announced at the outset that no attempt would be made to prove him cognizant of corrupt methods to bring about his election to the Senate. So the Hon. WILLIAM LOR-IMER could fall back upon the record when he said in his telegram from Chicago that there was nothing in the eviing patiently to volunteer to testify if anything got into the record which he ought to deny or which it were best for him to notice and refute? How does it happen that he has an inkling of coming testimony that may draw him from his retirement? Why is he so impulsive to defend himself in person when nothing has yet been directly charged against him? In closing his remarkable speech in open Senate Mr. LORIMER said:

"I say again, on my word as a man and on my word as a Senator, that I am not guilty, and that I have no knowledge in the remotest degree that bribery or corruption was practised to secure a seat for me in this body; and I do not believe that votes were bought by anybody to send me to the

Nor did the Hon. JOSEPH W. BAILEY hat "you could not empanel a jury any-\* where in the United States and convict

Mr. LORIMER make so earnest a request to be sworn when his seat is put in jeopardy a second time? He must be just as conscious of his innocence as he ever was. The answer to the question seems to be that a different jury of Senators, half of them presumed to be hostile to him, will hear the case and find the preliminary verdict which the full Senate will affirm or set aside. Realizing that the inquiry this time will go to the bottom of the hybrid and peculiar election by the Illinois Legislature that pro-70 moted him to the first legislative body in the world, it is borne in upon the Hon. WILLIAM LORIMER that he must make fresh and prodigious efforts to vindicate himself, even to the point of relinquish ing the aloofness of a man who felt his innocence in every fibre of his being and submitting himself to be sworn for

### Democrats Can Stand the Heat.

"Congress," says the Hon. OLLIE M.

cross-examination.

JAMES, the tariff pundit from Crittenden county, "will be in session all summer, and I shall not be surprised if we remain here until November." The Presidency and control of the Senate would be worth the penance to be paid. As most of the Democratic members of the House come from the South the majority can stand a Washington summer better than the Republicans. A ong extra session ending in failure of tariff legislation, schedule by schedule. would suit the Democrats admirably It would be followed by a regular session devoted to slightly reduced appropriations to keep the Government on its legs and to glorified buncombe about Democratic economy. The party would then be ready to go to the country with the tragedy of Democratic revision foiled by the party of trusts and protection.

## The New Conductor.

One of the great symphonic orchesras in the country has engaged a youthful conductor in Europe, whence all the noted conductors of recent years have come. If he ever acquires the profes- and if the Spanish come to Taza first sional status of his predecessors it will they will cut the route of the French be through his success in this town. At present he is by no means the equal in renown of the least renowned of his colleagues in charge of such important orchestral bodies. While it has been chiefly the fame

of foreign conductors that in the past

earned for them the profitable distinction of a call to the United States, their performances after arrival have by no means always corresponded with the promise of their European vogue. In buried under a forest of Spanish flags several cases they disappointed bitterly the expectations that their repute on times has this occurred that the wisdom of importing at very high salaries these ow called them, has seemed questionable. This experience has not been confined to the concert room. The Metropolitan Opera House has also had its distinguished German conductors. Sometimes it has seemed that they came to the United States to enjoy, at sufficient compensation to place comfortable leisure in easy view, the repose of the afternoon of their careers. Obviously music in this country is not to

benefit through the efforts of men inspired mainly by pecuniary motives. So there may be better results from The Hon. WILLIAM LORIMER is now the enthusiastic efforts of this younger anxious, or willing, to testify before the conductor than from the half-hearted ones of the celebrities. There was no script force, while within the Peninsula investigate the charge that corrupt more useful musician to the cause of the political condition is far from promismethods and practices "were used and his art in New York than ANTON SEIDL, ing. Yet in the recent crisis in Morocco of the nations which are parties to it, this employed" to procure his election to by no means famous in his field when it was clear that all Spanish political condition is assumed as between us." the Senate by the Illinois Legislature. he came to take control of the orchestra leaders were united in upholding the Edward Grey evidently thinks that a recog-The telegram from Chicago in which he at the Metropolitan Opera House. If Spanish claims in Morocco. At all events the Metropolitan Opera House. If Spanish claims in Morocco. At all events the conductor of the Philharmonic Orities clear that Spain is pushing her France and the United States as well as be-\* At the former investigation nothing was chestra proves to be a second Seidl, its Moroccan interests far more earnestly charged against me personally. Therefore there promoters will not have made a mis- and successfully than the rest of the take in turning away from the illustrious virtuosi of the baton.

## Spain's Last Colonial Empire.

Barely two years have passed since the absence from the former hearings, that struggle about Melilla on the Moroccan coast called the attention of the world to the last Spanish bid for foreign empire. All through the summer and autumn of 1909 foreign despatches recounted the struggles between raw but gallant Spanish soldiers and the hitherto unconquered Riffians. After nearly fifty thousand Spanish troops had been concentrated along the slopes of Mount Gurugu and the shores of Mar Chical names that came to have an ominous sound in the ears of the proudest Spanish families, victory was won and the campaign ended and forgotten.

But since that time much has happened n this corner of North Africa, much that has surprised even the closest observers, that is the French. In the first place not enough credit was allotted to the Spanish for what their campaign had actually accomplished. As a matter of fact, after four hundred years of effort the Spanish at last broke through the mountain barriers, which at Oran, Ceuta. Alhucemas, and indeed everywhere where they have held posts upon the African shore, have closed the hinterland to their troops and comdence elicited at the former inquiry "for merce alike. At Melilla, where their me to deny as a witness." Was he wait- possession amedated the voyage of Columbus, the Spanish at last opened a way to the interior.

Interesting and valuable testimony to Spanish achievement in this corner of Morocco is supplied by Augustin BERNARD in his new book "Les Confins Algéro-Marocains," a volume which sets forth with admirable clarity and in exhaustive detail the history and the strategy of French as well as Spanish operations on the eastern frontier of the Moroccan Empire. Having visited Melilla a few months before ALFONSO XIII. made his recent triumphal excursion to the scenes of battle, Professor BERNARD Writes:

" The city of Meillia has taken on a remarkable expansion. Beside the ancient presidio, isolated on its rock. A considerable town now stretches ou into the plain. All approaches are covered with blieve such a thing. Had he not said military camps and protected by forts. Before the war Meillia had 16,000 inhabitants withou counting the soldiers, to day it has 25,000, all, save 2.500 Moorish Jews, Spanish. New boulevards a negro convict for the theft of a blind have been out, and along them buildings have mule on such testimony as has been pre- risen almost miraculously. Everything has an Ellot.

garden, an Alameda, which many Algerian cities might envy, has been planted in the centre of the new city. Perhaps it may have been a bit more urgent to establish a system of sewers and provide a water supply. Many developments, sugar refineries, milis, tobacco factories are planned."

Spanish scheme, is but the beginning of the line which is to go by Taza to Fez and rival or rather ruin the French road, which now pauses at the Algerian frontier. Engineers have laid down the plans of a harbor which is to surpass Oran, roads have been constructed southward from the sea to the Muluya.

New army posts have been planned in amount which can be increased to a very serious continued to a surpass of the unreserved confidence between Great Britain and the United States. For the Monroe policy, be it remembered, though not a blank check, is a check of vague amount which can be increased to a very New army posts have been planned in the Plain of Zeluan, which like the Mitidja near Algiers offers a fertile territory to European colonists. Finally, the commerce has risen by leaps and bounds, a consequence in part of the presence of a permanent garrison of 20,000 troops, but no less traceable in affairs. Every American feels that if he 20,000 troops, but no less traceable in affairs. Every American feels that if he

influence in the interior. The French, Professor BERNARD remarks, have paid far too little attention to this Spanish development, they have believed that the Riffian tribes would continue to hold back Spanish advance as they had for 400 years limited it the United States would have to intervene to rifle distance from the walls of the and send a large part of her army across forts. But M. REBNARD has no such forts. But M. BERNARD has no such illusion. Following the advance of Spanish troops he sees that other army of Spanish colonists, the brothers of the emigrants who have settled Western Algeria, the colonists who will found the real Spanish empire in North Africa Thus, at the very door of the Algerian Department of Oran, where the Spanish now outnumber the French, he perceived the rise of a Spanish colony as a perpet ual menace to French supremacy.

In Roman days, in the period of Carthaginian rule, even in the early Arab times, Melilla was the port of eastern Morocco, from Melilla to Taza is much shorter than from Marnia in Algeria the historic route from Fez to Tlemcen In all this Spanish activity he sees a per petual danger to the French. Indeed he quotes a distinguished diplomat's words, that France and Spain must ultimately fight for Moroccan empire, and as additional evidence prints a map borrowed from a Madrid society for the promotion of Spanish interests in Morocco, a map which shows the Shereefian empire on the northern side

Of the geographical advantages of

from Tangier to the Muluya. Reading M. BERNARD's words it is the Continent had awakened. So many easy to understand why, in the present prima donnas of the baton, as Vox Bug- and Berlin have exchanged views.

world has supposed, and that something of the imperial ambition which recently ended in America has been transferred to Africa.

Mr. BRYAN has never been fortunate in hi selection of opportunities to dictate to Congress Had it not been for his presence and insistence the country would not now have the Philippines.—
El Senator FREDERICK T. DUBOIS.

There was method in Mr. BRYAN' advice when he urged ratification of the treaty with Spain. It supplied him with a paramount issue, the independence of the Filipinos, when he became a candi date for President in 1900.

To-day North Carolina listens rever ently to another progressive illuminate seraph, the Hon. JACOB AUGUSTUS RIIS.

I feel as if a handred ton weight had been lifted Plainly Mr. WILLCOX has lost his head in the presence of the first sign of subway progress

TONY HART, NED HARRIGAN, JOHNNY WILD and the rest of those brave com panies that delighted a New York which now seems almost as remote as Babylonwhat hours of hearty and innocent enjoy ment they gave us oldsters, less sophi ticated, no doubt, than the later general tion! HARRIGAN made an honest and not unsuccessful effort to build a genuine Manhattan drama. He had a faithful, it is not too much to say an affectionate, public. A little forgotten amid so many noisier names, ill for a year or two, an eternity in New York, his death is to many of us as that of an old friend.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIT: Surely closed epic must elevate me to a pedestal that glorious galaxy where shine the immo kindred rhymsters, I've chasing this chimerical Utopla so lor scepticism almost has me by the throat:

i love to rise at daybreak Manipulate the hayrake And smite the cutworm low: My plantings row and row. Lloye to hear the brown thrush

That froile, bitthe and fre

Pour forth his roundelay Until a sudden down rush Of rain holds Atful sway Then anticipate, and cogitate --Could my beans be washed away? I love the downy chicklets

Alas' by some chef's tricklets They're doomed for fricassee. I ruminate, from dawn till eight. In choice philosophy.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 6. ROY GREENWOOD.

A North Carolina Photograph. From the Shelby Highlander. Wilson's face makes me fancy

#### sented in this case "? Why then should all of confidence and activity. A splendid public SIR EDWARD GREY'S INDORSE-MENT OF THE MONROE POLICY.

At the Pilgrims dinner on Tuesday Sir Edward Grey made a memorable statement when he definitely accepted the Monroe doctrine, or, as he rightly preferred to call part to the rapid extension of Spanish influence in the interior. taining a foreign policy only on sufferance.
Only the other day we saw quite unexpectedly an illustration of the profound effects of the Monroe policy. It that Mexico was becoming more and more the prey of a chaotic civil war, and the question trembled in the balance whether ountry of Mexico and to face the possi both Federalists and insurgents. But the statesmen of Washington, although ex-

remely anxious, did not shrink from com of circumstances. Fortunately a pro-risional settlement has been reached in dezico, but if matters had drifted so far hat some external authority had been reance of a well to do lawfer, and is a stoutly troops would have crossed the frontier.
To allow a bad situation to get so far out of Melilla over Oran, so far as Morocco is hand as to justify complaints from Europe and as a rule they were sturdy, well appear concerned, M. Bernard is fully aware, and the threats of intervention would have ing and well dressed men, averaging high length of Carbeen to forfelt the whole American claim to above the troops in the Federal ranks.

protectorship of the integrity of the Amerithe United States in accepting this enormous responsibility is maintaining a policy of extraordinary boldness and complexity. One is tempted sometimes to think that she doss not appreciate the magnitude of the he continually and deliberately puts all thoughts of it away in the manner of an incorrigible optimist. To keep order in Mexico alone, for example, would tax all rifles resembled the latest model of the her military resources. We hold, there- United States Springfield musket, probably her military resources. We hold, there-fore, that the United States should develop a naval and military strength equal to her undertakings, or would be wise to abandon or modify the Monroe policy. "The valor of ignorance," as General Homer Lea has Now, although we recognize that the development of considerable military strength are in the present circumstances, and tical alternatives, we have always frankly

Reading M. BERNARD'S words it is easy to understand why, in the present crisis in Morocco, Spain and France have come to a complete détente and Madrid and Berlin have exchanged views, Equally easy is it to explain the presence of more than 15,000 French troops in the Melilla hinterland behind the Muluya, ready for the march to Taza, a march earnestly urged by all the colonial organs of Paris. Months ago M. Bernard words are such as yet the French army has not crossed the Muluya.

For those familiar with the internal conditions of Spain, M. Bernard's has not crossed the Muluya.

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For those familiar with the internal conditions of Spain, M. Bernard's has no descriptions will seem largely understand the spain of the policy associated with the name of apprehensions will seem largely understand the conditions of Spain, M. Bernard's has no descriptions will seem largely understand the conditions of Spain, M. Bernard's has no descriptions will seem largely understand the manual point of which is that no European or non-American nation should acquire fresh territory on the Conditions of Spain, and the presence of the Monore policy as obs arbitration treaty of an extended kind that there should be no conflict or possibility of conflict between the national policies nition of the Monroe doctrine would be in

> tween the United States and ourselves Such a recognition could not, perhaps. be included in the arbitration treaty finelf but it could form the substance of a complementary understanding. The Monroe policy is not international law, and consequently could not be assumed to be such by the lawyers of the Hague Tribunal; but if good will and the absence of all desires and motives for quarrel are, as they obvi arbitration treaty, the recognition of the Monroe policy would be perfectly easy for any nation which had reached the stage of arbitration with the United States. this logic; her traditional friendship with the United States is the firm establishment of generations, and she has no wish nowadays to thrust a new Maximilian into Mex-Her confidence in the United States is exceeded only by our own, for we take nothing but pride in the recollection that the Mon oe policy was suggested by a British states man. It was in 1823 that the holy allian (between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia) reappeared as a serious force in the world and reminded men of its principle of autocratic government by divine right. An alliance very stable at any time, but it created a real futter of apprehension, and it was then that and Great Britain should declare thei support of South American independence as against the Holy Alliance. Monroe, on receiving Canning's suggestion, wrote

Has not the epoch arriv'd when G. Britair must take her stand, either on the side of the monarchs of Europe, or of the U. States, & In consequence, either in favor of Despotism or of liberty, & may it not be presum'd, that aware of that necessity, her government has seiz'd on the present occurrence, as that, which it deems, the most suitable, to announce & mark the com-menoment of that career. My own impression is that we ought to meet the proposal of the Heltish govt, & to make it known, that we would view

Jefferson answered: "The question presented by the letters you have sent the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of independence that made us a nation: this

when the policy was adopted by the T. A. Cook pointed out in an article in the Fortnightly Review of September. from which we have quoted the letters, not in London, but in Washington. Those, however, who remember the history of its origin will not be in any doubt that Great origin will not be in any doubt that Great Britain has the beat of all historical sanctions for recognizing it. We suggest that the United States, in her excellent attempt to establish arbitration treaties with different countries, should apply herself particularly to this separate yet cognate point of procuring the recognition of the Monroe doctrine. She would be asked to define it precisely, no doubt. That would not be a disadvantage. No country which does not wish to disturb the estate quo would refuse recognition for merely perverse reasons. Only to put the question would be a kind of test of the peaceablesses of the various Powers.

## AN INSURGENT COMMAND.

CIUDAD PORFIRIO DIAZ, May 31 .- As a proof that peace has actually been de-clared a troop of about 150 rebel veteraus under the command of Colonel Sixto Ugalde now garrisons this town in conjunction with the Federal regulars that have until Nor do the evidences of growth end here. Two railroads, each sixteen miles long, lead back to mines, and one, in the locomotive, pulled into the station. Loco cars all alike were adorned with national flags and long strips of tricolored bunting. On the pilot of the loco-motive rode four or five wild visaged warmotive rode four or five wild visaged warriors dressed in ragged khaki and wide,
high crowned sombreros, their well filled
cartridge belts gleaming in the setting
sun. One, the standard bearer, stood
proudly erect, his flag, smoke begrimed
and dusty, fluttering gayly in the breeze.
His comrades, alert for the slightest
sign of treachery, knelt on either side of him with their rifles ready for instant use if necessary. Behind them on the number

> head downward!
> White flags were showing from either side of the locomotive's headlight. But from every car window a black rifle muszle was protruding with the background of a eyes shining brightly from the half light of

the car's interior.

Although they came in peace there was manifestly no intention on their part of being caught in some treacherous trap set for them by their new friends the Federal soldiers, who but a few days before were their open foes. While old men, small boys, young men and a few sympathetic "Grin-gos" cheered and cheered and shouted themselves hoarse in their enthusiastic welcome, the dark skinned patriots disem-barked from the train with their Colonel at Colonel Ugalde, their leader, although said to be a farmer, has more the appear-

are principally rancheros from the famous Laguna cotton growing district of Coahuila, Some of them were armed "to the teeth, carrying two pistols besides the inevitable We have never disguised the truth that rifle and two or three cartridge beits full of ammunition slung over their shoulders of belted round their waists. Their rifles were of many different models, the old standard Mausers captured from the Federals, Krag Jorgensens smuggled from the United States, and Remington model single shot carbines manufactured in the city of Mexico at the Federal arsenal. Two or three

obtained from American deserters. Every insurrecto wore on his right arm badge of the national tricolor as a distinctive mark, and many of them in addition called the American attitude in his well sombreros embellished with pictures of known book, is apt to end in humiliation. their favorite saints. Nuestra Señora de

campaign, the crown of whose hat looked like a glorified biliboard, assured the writer

the new regime just being inaugurated it is more than likely that the greater part of the people within a year will be crying aloud to heaven for the return to power of

Express Steamer for the Upper Congo From Dady Consular and Trade Reports.

To perform the 1.000 mile return the cooperation of the current year it will be possible to make the ling it for the benefit of the people. With return journey in only fourteen to fifteen days and in great comfort. This is due to the generosity of King Albert, who at his own expense has an express boat which in up to date luxury will compete successfully with the very best Nile boass. The vessel will be 248 feet long and Ap. 37 feet wide, with three decks and with room for 100 cabin passengers and considerable freight; this, however, at the rainy season, when the level of the river is higher. The new boat will be driver of the river is signer. The new business per per of ending in the signer of 500 horse-power each. It will be lighted by electricity and all of the deck machinery will be electrically propelled. The vessel will have staterooms de luze, bathrooms and a refrigerat plant. It will be specially ventilated and the decks fitted with mosquito nets, with a disin-fecting room and a pharmacy.

#### Resistance of Natives to Disease From a report of Dr. C. H. Slightham of the Alaska

The administration of angethetics is matter than in the white race from the fact that the natives take such large quantilies of ether or chloroform before they are asleep. But more peculiar still is the fact that no amount seems to tolcism of the native even control his "angesther centres"? I can see in the native makeup a pe culiar line of resistance to the encroachment of disease seemingly different from that of the white cace and which must have preserved the race despite the ravages that have attacked it.

## The First Coffee in England.

From the London Chronicle.

It was at Halifol College, Oxford, that coffee was first drunk in England, and there not by an Englishman but by an embryo Greek Blahop, John Evelyn writes in his diary: "There came in my tyme to the college one Nathaniel Conoplos out of Greece, who, returning many years after, was made Bishop of Smyrns. He was the first I ever saw drink coffee, which custom came not into England till thirty years after." Evelyn an interference on the part of the European Powers, and especially an attack on the Colonies, by them, as an attack on ourselves, presuming that if they succeeded with them, they would extend it to us."

Into England III thirty years after." Evelyn apparently considered the coming of coffee to have been the most important episode of his undergraduate days next to the quarrels between his tutor and the cantankerous master.

## The Sheep that Led a Battalion

From the Paris Excelsion.

While making a practice march in the Free While making a practice march in the Freuen Alpa near Sospei a few days ago a battailon of the Twenty seventh Chasteurs Alpina became lost in a fog. The officer in command of the battailon asked his men if any of them possessed a compass, but no one had one. The situation a compass, but no one had one. The situation appeared in sight. The Lieutenant immediately ordered his men to follow the animal, which quickly led them to the nearest village.

A Speaker of the House of Representatives From the Charlotte Observer.
Nathaniel Macon, not from the usual motive Nationale Macon, not from the usual motive of demagogic pose, but from genuine preference conducted bimbelf in a fantastically simple manner. His homeapun attire is well remembered. He showed the same disposition in pronouncing his name "Meekins."

Dangers of Innocence in Vermont. From the Deerfield Valley Times.
For Sale.—Fight sheep, 6 tambs. Grade Shropshire. Bears are up one. The rest are in my sarn for one weez.

B. D. Jawell. AMERICAN TEA.

Our Production Compared With That of China and India.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir feel bound to take exception to the arti-cle "Tea" in THE SUN of June 8. At a when we are striving to obtain the fruits of ten years successful work by en-listing the capital to make tea raising on a large scale a fact, we feel that we should be entitled to prove through THE SUN'S columns its complete error in saying: "All talk of raising tea in this country has

amounted to very little."

Few people are aware that we are at present producing fifty times as much tea as Caylon did in 1876. This fact in itself would mean nothing if the cost or yield an acre did not justify an extension of the industry. THE SUN'S OWN figures give the average yield in China to be 210 pounds. Our Chinese tea averages 400. For the sake of argument we will eliminate what we have done and only use the figures of the United States Department of Agriculture and of our one competitor. We simply call and of our one competitor. We simply call to your attention the following letters from plate of the engine was the picture of Gen-eral Porfirio Diaz, in full uniform, his breast covered with decorations, hung derisively the Department, and from Dr. C. U. Shepard, owner of the Pinehurst Gardens UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1910.

Mr. P. O. Tyler, New London, Conn.

DHAR MR. TYLER: Mr. Mitchell has been kind

DEAR MR. TTIME: Mr. Mitchell has been kind enough to give me figures on some points on which information was requested in your recent note. I quote Mr. Mitchell as follows:

"According to published statistics the capital of sixty-two Indian tea companies registered in London averages forty-one pounds, or about 615 rupees (\$200) an acre. This includes working capital as well as original cost of entate."

I helican Mr. Mitchell's authority for this is

uated at high elevations yield a decidedly less amount of tea, but of better quality. At Pinehurst, Summerville, S. C., the record for the Assam Hybrid garden is somewhat more than 600 pounds an acre. The best record for the Darrisejing is 5214 pounds an acre: the best Chinese, 2564 pounds an acre: the pest Chinese, 2564 pounds an acre. The yield and quality for any garden, no matter where located, is governed to a great extent by the fineness of the plucking, at Pinehurst the plucking of the very fine leaf only is practised, the bud of the first two leaves being taken.

Physiologist in Charge.

Mr. Frederick O. Tyler, New London, Conn.
DEAR StR: In reply to yours of the 14th inst.
I would give you the following figures as the cost of producing tea at Pinehurs, without in terest on investment, superintendence or in

Pruning. Fertilitation, I. e., cost of commercial ferstulizer applied uittvation, at \$5 an acre on all tea, young and old. lucking leaf, paid to children uring leaf when brought to factory

tinctive mark, and many of them in addition had the crowns of their wide bell crowned sombreros embellished with pictures of their favorite saints. Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, Mexico's patron eaint, was a favorite, her effigy appearing on almost every sombrero.

One war scarred veteran of the six months campaign, the crown of whose hat looked like a glorified billboard, assured the writer

Indiana Democratic Editors Nominate Governor Marshall. Resolution of the Democratic Editorial Assoc

We pledge to Governor Marshall our united support for the Presidential nomina-tion as Indiana's candidate, and earnestly commend him to the Democracy of the na tion for that high honor. Governor Mar him as a nominee the Democratic party

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with great deal of pleasure in to day's Sun "Many demories" by Charles F. Lawrence. His letter Memories' by Charles F. Lawrence. His letter brings back to me many happy thoughts of my boyhood days in my native town. I wonder if your correspondent is related to the old Bryan Lawrence family: if so, I congratulate him on his memory and his ancest

TWENTY PIRST WARD

Dillon's Cotton Press.

NEW YORK, June 5.

To the Poiton of the Sun-Siz: In the par-ticularly interesting letter of Mr. Lawrence in to-day's Sun I note reference to Dillon's cotton press, ascribed to "James" Dillon in Coenties sile Let me state on the authority of my mother oldest daughter of Robert Dillon of 28 ar slip, that there must be some mistake. Dillon had the only cotton press in New York city at the time. His name appears 1842 directory as a cotton mender at 156 Maiden lane. He moved to 28 and 30 Burling slip prior to 1860, and was in business there until he died, PLATBURN, June 5,

## Old Public School No. 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Su.: In reply to "Old Sun Reader," who inquires about "survivors" of old Public School No. 1, formerly of William street between Duane and Pearl, now of 8 Henry I would say that its centenary was cele May 19, 1808, and a pretty little pamphie containing however, no list of graduates or sur-viving graduates, was then issued. Probably Miss Mary R. Davis, principal of the girls' de partment, and Mr. Benjamin Veit, principal of the boys' department, would gladly give "Old Sun Reader" any information obtainable on the GRADUATE NEW YORK, June 6.

# Thackeray.

Henry Watterson in the Courier . our France might reckon him, along with Edward he King of sunny memories, as the most Parislar f Britons: for truly did Titmarsh know and love the life of the boulevards, ebbing and flowing be-tween the Bastile and the Bols, the cafes and the theatres, himself most aptly described by his own

" His 'and was free, his means was easy. A finer, nobler gent than he Ne'er drove around the Shons Plysee, Nor paced the Rue de Rivoll."

Tom Bonaparte, Cyamophagist. To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Tom Bona-parte, a cat something over a year old, prefers baked beans with pork to any other article of diet, even raw or cooked meat in any form. The cat is without known pedigree, serves no useful purpose, and any reader of THR Sun is welcome to him as a free gift upon the payment of express charges to New York.

## A Word of Wrath,

ROSWELL, N. M., June 2.

From the London Chronicle.

The word "rabbits" on board a Cornish fishing smack arouses the ire of the crew. Should the hated word be uttered as the boat is leaving the

MAY CUT PRICE OF MEAT.

Commerce Commission Insists on Lower Freight Rates in the Southwest.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Interstate Commerce Commission to-day declined to suspend proposed decreases by railroads in freight rates on packing house products from Fort Worth, Tex., to St. Louis. This is the first time that the commission has been called upon to prevent carriers from reducing freight rates. The new rates will become effective on June 18, with a possible reduction in the price of meat to the consumer.

The commission says in part: "As fresh meats and packing house products from Fort Worth move largely to points beyond St. Louis, and as such proportional rates are used in combination to make up through rates to such points beyond, the effect is to reduce the existing rates from Fort Worth to northern and eastern points generally by the amount of 3 cents per 100 pounds on fresh meats and one-fourth of a cent

on packing house products.
"It is asserted that the houses at Oklahoma City are ing from general discrimination by the rail carriers serving both that point and Fort Worth. Fort Worth.
"This discrimination is alleged to exist

"This discrimination is alleged to exist chiefly in the inbound rates on live stock, although such discrimination is also alleged to exist in certain outbound rates upon manufactured products as well as in the absence of rates to certain points. The field covered by these charges of discrimination is broader than the tariff here considered, and includes rates upon both hogs and cattle from practically all points of origin in both Texas and Oklahoma to nogs and cattle from practically all points of origin in both Texas and Oklahoma to Oklahoma City and Fort Worth, as well as outbound rates upon dressed beef and packing house products from both cities to destinations as widely removed from each other as points in Mexico and New York city."

The commission in the decision says

commission in the decision says ating to make a substantial reduction in

The reduction in rates is made primarily by the Texas and Pacific Railway in combination with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad with connecting Eastern carriers.

### CONTRADICTED BY ROOT. Hollander's Double Pay in Santo Domingo

Unauthorized, Senator Says. WASHINGTON, June 6 -While before the House Committee on Papenditures in the State Department to-day Senator Root of New York denied the statement

made before the committee recently by Dr. Jacob Hollander of Baltimore, who as fiscal agent of the United States in Santo Domingo received \$100,000 from the Dominican Government and \$40,000 from the United States, that the receipt of compensation by him from Santo Domingo was with the sanction of Secretary Root and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon.

Mr. Root produced copies of his official letters intended to demonstrate that as soon as he learned that Dr. Hollander had been receiving double pay for the work that the United States had

sent him to the republic to do he immediately took steps to put the Department's record straight in the matter.

Dr. Hollander told the committee that Mr. Root gave the permission in question in December, 1908. Mr. Root said to-day the case did not come to his attention until January, 1909, and that he did not know until that date that Dr. Hollander had been paid by the Dominican Republic.

During his administration of the Department, Mr. Root said, he had declined to approve of the double payment to Hollander

The Senator produced a memorandum for a letter setting forth the conditions

for a letter setting forth the conditions under which he would have been willing to O K the double payment. This mem-orandum demanded that Hollander furnish orandum demanded that Hollander furnish a letter from the Dominican authorities showing that they were aware that he was working for the United States at the time he performed the services for which they intended to pay him \$109,000.

During his administration. Mr. Root said, he had received as

he had received no such letter and had therefore not authorized the payment of the money, which payment under the existing arrangement with Santo Domingo would have been made through the bu-reau of insular affairs of the Depart-

JOHN HAY ORDERED IT.

#### Root Helps Senate Solve the Day Portrait Financial Puzzle. WASHINGTON, June 6.-The testimony

of Senator Elihu Root of New York before the House Committee on Expenditures in the State Department this afternoon is conceded to have done a good deal to clear up the mystery surrounding the purchase from the secret fund of the State Department of an oil portrait of ex-Secretary of State Day. Albert Rosenthal of Philadelphia, the artist who painted the picture, received \$"50 for his work. The voucher that he signed in blank was filled in for \$2,450. The committee has been trying to find out who got the \$1,600 difference.

ifference. Senator Root said to-day that his attensenator Root said to-day that his atten-tion was called to the discrepancy in 1905, when he was Secretary of State, and that he ordered an investigation which con-vinced him that the \$2,450 had been drawn from the emergency fund by authority of Secretary of State Hay to pay for a number of miscellaneous items, including the Day portrait; and the whole sum had the Day portrait; and the whole sum had been turned over to Col. William F. Michael, then chief clerk of the State Department, by Mr. Hay's order and that Col. Michael had then disbursed it in accordance with Mr. Hay's instructions. Senator Root added he was convinced everything was regular and proper

#### TO END SENATORIAL DEADLOCKS Root's Bill, Amended, Will Be Voted On in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 6. Senator Dillingham reported to-day from the Committee on Privileges and Elections the bill introduced by Senator Root providing means for ending deadlocks in State Legislatures on the election of United States Senators. The bill provided that after twenty

calendar days have elapsed following the date fixed for the joint convening of the two houses of a Legislature for the the two houses of a Legislature for the election of Senator, and no choice has been made, the candidate thereafter receiving a majority of the votes of the voting members of the Assembly shall be declared the choice for Senator. The committee amended the bill by providing committee amended the bill by providing committee amended the bill by providing committee and plurality should comprise of that such plurality should compris-least a third of the entire Legislature. The bill will go upon the calendar. It will be strongly opposed. Many Democratic Senators say it will not pass.

# WOULD NULLIFY A VETO.

Congress Is Asked to Declare That Arkansas Has Ratified Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, June 6.- Representative Robinson of Arkansas introduced to-day in the House a resolution declaring that the income tax amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been duly ratified by the State Legislature of Arkan-sas, despite the fact that the Governor of the State vetoed the action of the Legis-lature in approving the amendment. Mr. lature in approving the amendment. Mr. Robinson yesterday sent a telegram to Gov. Donaghey, urging upon the Executive that his veto was without avail and harbor on a plichard expedition the speaker would stand a fair chance of being hurled overboard. The mere mention of "rabbits" destroys all chances of a "carea,urging him to withdraw his attempt to nullify the action of the Legislature.